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Poetry.

Love Me Much and Love Me Long.

BY MRS. M. W. STRATTON.

"Love me little, love me long,"
That may do for book and song,
But for woman's fond heart—never!
She loves deeply, and forever.
Love me much, and love me long,
Is the burden of her song.

Trusting all her soul's devotion
On love's wild, uncertain ocean—
Hoarding dream, nor hope, nor prayer,
But your image mingles there.
Thinkest thou she e'er can be
Content with any less from thee?

Little knows he woman's heart,
Who deems her half content with part—
Content with a divided treasure—
Wooed by rule and loved by measure.
Love me much, and love me long,
Is the burden of her song.

Love her wholly—love her ever—
Love her thus, or from her sever,
Ere her heart has twined around thee,
Ere she curse the hour she found thee,
Ere to breathe the word farewell
Be to her like funeral knell.

The sudden love may burn to waste,
And sudden vows repent their haste;
So let it be, ere thou dost bring
A cool and cautious offering.
Love me much, and love me long,
Is the burden of her song.

And in your poverty or wealth—
Or in your sickness or in health—
High on the pinnacle of fame,
Or in the lowest depths of shame.
Where thou art, there will she be,
Clinging fondly still to thee.

Let no icy caution, awakening
O'er your heart, congeal its feeling.
Fear you not to trust too much.
Woman shrinks from jealous touch.
Love me trustingly and long,
Is the burden of her song.

Such the love that she would gain;
All cooler feeling comes in vain.
Or, coming, breaks a blissful spell.
And true love weeps her last farewell.
Love me deeply, love me long,
Is the burden of her song.

When hope is young, and life is new,
And pleasures many—sorrows few,
We lightly meet, and lightly part,
With many a fond and faithful heart:
But memory brings, in after years,
Regret, remorse, and bitter tears.

For the Iredell Express.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A few days since, I accidentally discovered among some of my papers the following extemporaneous effusion which certainly contains as much *truth* as Poetry.

The lovely girls, with all their curls
Are nought but fleeting shadows, O,
And other chaps may hug the girls
But give old *Block* the widows, O:
Green grow the meadows, O,
And greener grow the willows, O,
While other fellows hug the girls
I mean to hug the widows, O.

Though Paradise was filled with spice,
Delicious fruits and flowers rare,
Still Adam left it—and from choice—
Because there were no widows there.
Green grow the meadows, O,
And greener grow the willows, O,
'Twas God created all things else
But Love, that *made* the widows, O.

Miscellaneous.

Prospects of the Union.

We copy a judicious article from the Baltimore American on the present gloomy prospects for the continuance of the Union. Whilst we fervently join in the prayer of the American for its perpetuity, we confess that we are less hopeful than that paper. Extremists only are heard, in both sections. In view of the great outrages perpetrated upon the South, by a regular system of stealing our property; in view of the fact that the whole North either assists those who perpetrate this great wrong or at least stand by and do not assist to prevent or to punish it; in view of the daring invasion of Virginia, and the almost universal sympathy of the North with the bold bad men who undertook it—how can Southern men feel otherwise than deeply indignant? It is not surprising that some of the most intemperate give expression to such feelings, in language both violent and insulting; whilst even calm and moderate men feel too deeply to rebuke such expressions. The most they can do is to refrain themselves from the use of irritating language.—At the North, on the other hand, tho' there was for a week or two a general condemnation of John Brown's wicked outrage, that soon passed away. Public opinion against the South and its constitutionally guaranteed institution proved too strong for the continuance of the first impulsive and right feeling. It might possibly have been otherwise if the natural feelings of Southern people could have been suppressed, or vented in language less irritating, and in some respects unjust. But bitterness here has called forth bitterness and hostility there, until now there seems but little hope for the future.

The American cites the example of England, where civil wars have all ended without separation. Unfortunately our case is different from that of England. She had no such vast extent of territory, or such diversity of climate and of pursuits, and especially of institutions, in respect to which a fanaticism fiercer than ten furies has sprung up. Consequently her feuds were not sectional, as ours are. There are other peculiarities of the contest here, which it would be imprudent to state, but which are apparent to every mind, and which render it impossble to allay the strife until the North shall cease to wage war upon the South—and of that we confess that we see no hope. Instead of that peace and those acts of good neighborhood to which the South is entitled by every law, human and divine, not a finger is raised, scarce a voice is heard, against the daily open and avowed outrages upon our rights. It is impossible that this should continue without a disruption. And we have no hope, as we have said, that it will cease.

What may be behind disunion, we cannot tell; but we anticipate nothing good for either section. It seems to us the sheerest folly to hope for increased prosperity or greatness for either. Yet if every Southern man were as fully convinced as we are, that disunion will be a dire calamity for both North and South, still we could not hope for a long continuance of a union under a state of opinion and action and even a system of laws at the North which tolerates and legalizes a daily robbery and outrage of the South. It is not in human nature to stand such things.

So little is known at the North of the real feeling at the South, that the idea of disunion is universally treated as ridiculous. Some, like the braggadocio General of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, even talk of "whipping the South into obedience;" but the most common feeling is, that disunion is only an idle threat. It was so once; but it is no longer so. The first evidence we have seen of an awakening from this state of false security, is furnished by the N. Y. Times of Wednesday last. That paper publishes a letter from "its Virginia correspondent," giving a gloomy account of the state of feeling in that State. It is manifest that the correspondent is no Virginian, but some fanatic from the North; and that whilst he exaggerates his picture of the Virginia panic, much that he writes about crime, the trial by jury, religion, infidelity, &c., is applicable only to the great cities at the North; and has no foundation as applied to any Southern State. But there appears to have been enough in the picture to arouse and alarm the Times. It says, and says truly,—

"The Harper's Ferry invasion has shaken the confidence of the South in the good faith of the North to its basis. The people of Virginia regard it as only an indication of Northern sentiment, the first of many similar inroads upon their peace. They construe the speeches and lectures and Abolitionist demonstrations of sympathy at the North, as proof positive that the movement is substantially approved and endorsed by the Northern people. Why, they ask, is Wendell Philips applauded when he lectures on this subject? Why are Garrison and Douglas tolerated in their appeals for aid to Brown? Why does the North solicit the commutation of his sentence, and why are no meetings held to denounce his crime and to call down vengeance on him and his accomplices? * * * * This is the style in which they reason,—and it is perfectly natural under the circumstances."

Indeed it is natural. And well may the Times add, "We are not surprised to find it impossible to convince the Virginians that they mistake entirely the temper of our people and magnify immensely the perils to which they are exposed." It will indeed require something more effective than words to fasten such a conviction on the Southern mind. The Times says that our enemies "are few in number, and utterly contemptible in position and influence." If it were so, would not the great majority put a stop to the stealing of Southern property by these few and contemptible rogues, instead of allowing them to precipitate upon the country disunion and civil war? Would they not take some steps to prevent the invasion of a Southern State, either by a John Brown gang or by proposed rescuers of John Brown? When a band of fillibusters is preparing to leave our shores to perpetrate an outrage against any foreign country, the Executive and Judicial powers are put in motion to arrest it. But here are fillibusters of the worst sort coming to a sister State with the very worst and most ferocious intentions that ever fired human bosoms, and what says or what does a single one of these united sovereignties to prevent the wrong or to correct the wrong doers?

As the Richmond Whig well asks,—

"If two thousand persons can be assembled in Boston one night to sympathize with old Brown and raise money for his family, why cannot two thousand persons be assembled in the same city the next night, to denounce old Brown and his murderous foray, if there be the number of conservatives there that we are told there are? And so in regard to New York and all the cities and neighborhoods of the North. A conservatism that is wholly silent and inactive, what is it worth to us? What is it worth in the way of rebuking Abolition fanaticism, and preserving the Union?"

Since the above was written, the Times of Thursday has come to hand, in which we find further evidence of an awakening to the momentous nature of the impending crisis, in the following earnest statement of the duty of the Northern States themselves to put down any attempt from their borders to rescue John Brown and his gang:

"We think that the authorities of the Free States owe it to themselves, and to the whole country, to defeat any such attempt that may be on foot, and to exercise special vigilance for its detection. If we are bound to prevent armed invasion from our shores of the territories of a foreign power, we are under tenfold greater obligations to prevent any forcible interference, on the part of our people, with the administration of justice in a sister State. * * * No other State in the Union can rightfully interfere with her authority in this respect:—and any attempt at such interference by forcible means should be arrested and punished with the utmost vigor.

"It is not easy to estimat the disastrous effect of an armed attempt at rescue upon the peace of the country. It would, as a matter of course, be met with armed resistance,—and the two sections might find themselves suddenly and hopelessly plunged into a state of actual war. For passion, stimulated by blood, is fearfully contagious; and no such collision could take place without rousing, in the hearts of thousands, the unreasoning spirit of resentment and revenge. We have very little fear of any disunion of these States, to be brought about by a calm reflection and on a careful calculation of consequences. But from such conflicts as would inevitably grow out of an armed attempt at the rescue of Brown, it is impossible to say what bad results might not arise. If there be therefore, in any Northern State, within the knowledge, actual or possible, of its authorities, any such movements as those which have been denounced to Gov. Wise, we regard it as a matter of the highest duty to put forth every possible effort for their suppression."

This is the language for the occasion. Let us see if it will be heeded in proper quarters.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Saving the Country.

* * * * And to the Star and other ultra Democratic journals, which are trying to increase the excitement now prevailing, seemingly for the purpose of bringing about the result [disunion] which they pretend to deplore, we would say: Cast the beam out of thine own eye, before you make so much talk about the delinquences of the Opposition party. We recollect that no longer than last year, several leading Opposition journals in Georgia, and elsewhere, urged upon the South, without distinction of party, to make Senator Hammond the candidate for President, because, though he was a Democrat, he was a man who cared more for his country than he did for his party. But what Democratic journal seconded this move?—No one, so far as we know. What Democratic Journal ever offered to support any loyal and patriotic Whig, in order to save the Union?—Not one. No, according to the spoilmen, the Union is *always in danger* and it is *always* necessary for the opponents of Democracy to give up their most cherished party ties, for the sake of saving it: but this is *never* asked of their friends by these "sensation" journals. Oh no! that would be, in their opinion, giving up the greater good to save the less—for Democracy, to their short sighted view, is always worth more than the Union. Their battle-cry is always loud in favor of the "Union," but louder still in favor of Democracy.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

A Female Methuselah.

Recently, we have seen frequent instances recorded, where human life extended considerably beyond the Scriptural boundary. On no occasion, however, have we learned of a more extraordinary case of longevity than one which yesterday came under our own observation. We were invited by an acquaintance, to accompany him around to the rooms of an artist, where an old colored lady—*old aunt Betsy*—a family servant, was having her picture taken, after having passed the respectable age of 122 years. She had not been around town for 30 years, and had that morning requested our friend to take her in his buggy, that she might see all the improvements. She has complete possession of her mental faculties, and her intelligence is remarkable. Extreme age had made but little impression upon her physical powers. With the slight aid of a cane she could walk with considerable activity. She is a little deaf, and requires specs to see distinctly; at least she used them while admiring her own likeness. The old lady is remarkably cheerful and happy in her disposition—much disposed to talk of old times in Virginny, and her conversation is lively and agreeable. She has a constitution and a temperament which may easily defy ten or a dozen years yet. She says she has raised twenty children of her own, and two generations of her young white masses and misses.—*Cape Girardeau Dem.*

Davidson College.

The Trustees of this Institution met in Charlotte on the 24th inst., and elected Alex. McIver, Esq., of Carthage, Moore county, to fill the chair of Professor of Mathematics, vacated by the resignation of Maj. Hill.—*Ch. Democrat.*

The St. Louis papers are urging the erection of a monument to the memory of Col, Benton.

Encourage Your Own.

If recent events and the lowering signs of the times, do not impress upon the South the vital importance of encouraging its own industry in every department of enterprise, we may as well give up all hope of its independence and even security. It is now undeniable that the South must hereafter look alone to itself for 'aid and comfort' in the conflict which looms up in the future. It must depend upon the development of its own resources, and build up within itself those elements of strength which have given the non-slaveholding communities their capacity for mischief, but which we only desire as a means of protection and defence.

We should have no doubt of the future if we could see some evidence of a universal and deep-rooted determination hereafter to withhold the supplies from the exchequer of the enemy, no matter to what inconvenience it may put ourselves. When we see such a spirit as that which was witnessed in the South in the early period of the troubles with Great Britain, a resolution to encourage only articles of home production, even to the articles of clothing, and which induced the people of Boston and other places, to forego the luxury of tea, it will then be evident that the South is in earnest, and has both the self-denial and the sagacity to work out her own salvation. But as long as we continue to purchase from the North every article of furniture, of clothing, of shoes for servants, household and agricultural implements; so long, in short, as our manufactures and commerce are in their hands, our children sent to Northern schools, our school books and other books manufactured by Northern authors, and our pleasure-seekers traveling in armies every summer to the North, and spending millions among those who are secretly sneering at the prodigality by which they profit; so long the South may expect to be a province, made such by her own self-indulgence, and treated as such by those who do not believe that she has the self-denial ever to break her bonds.

We should rejoice to see some general movement inaugurated, by which a series of practical measures would be digested and adopted, having in view the entire exclusion from use of any article of Northern manufacture, clothing, furniture, &c., which can be made within our own limits, even tho' it should compel our people to be as simple in their wardrobes and in their houses as were the founders of the Republic. It is only by such a course that we can build up our own strength, and quicken the passive conservatism of the Free States into active measures for the general good. Inconvenient and enormous as such a course would be at first, we should soon find our own mechanical skill so developed and strengthened, that ere long we should be able to produce within our own borders any work of mechanical skill in as great perfection as it can be found elsewhere in the country.

Even if we are unable to accomplish DIRECT TRADE with Europe, we can at least resolve to establish our own manufacturing industry, and no longer to pay tribute to the North for any article which we can produce ourselves. But is direct trade an impossibility? The time was when Virginia had a large and flourishing commerce. In her central geographical position and the railroad connections completed and in progress with the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, she has great advantages for commercial importance. Look at her magnificent harbors and rivers. Were they designated by the Creator only for the accommodation of river-steamers and oyster-boats? May not the Legislature of Virginia avail itself of these vast natural advantages, these wide and deep arms of the sea that run up into the heart of a territory chock full of mineral and agricultural wealth, and blessed with a genial and glorious climate, and devise some means by which we can break away from our commercial vassalage to the North, and trade directly with the nations which consume our products?

The Enquirer suggests that the Legislature pass an act to encourage direct importation. "Let the Legislature lay hold of the domestic trade, and by substituting a discriminating tax and license law upon merchants, discriminate between merchandize imported into Virginia through the Northern cities, as well as that produced at the North and such as is imported from foreign nations into Virginia. The rate of discrimination is a subject of legislative discretion; it ought to be high enough gradually to change the course of trade. Upon changing the plan of the import trade everything depends. There cannot be an independent export trade without the import trade is subjected to the same conditions." It costs twice the amount of freight from Virginia to Europe that it costs from New York to Europe, because the former brings back no return cargo; the latter is sure of one, of great value and little bulk, upon which the whole profits of the voyage are made.—*Dispatch.*

An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man.

The Working Men.

The distinctions made by the arbitrary rules of society, are founded in a misconception of what constitutes *good* society: and that rule which excludes the *working* man originates in a narrow and unfounded prejudice and sheer ignorance of what society needs. *Work* is a part of man's curse, yet under the guidance of right principle it dignifies his being and is one of the richest benefits which he enjoys. Without it man grows up an imbecile being, dwarfed in his corporeal, intellectual and moral powers. A condition, therefore, so essential to man's proper development, ought not to be made the occasion of his expatriation from the associations of the wealthy, the refined and the intelligent, but rather entitle him to first position in the society of right-thinking communities.

Again, the necessity which exists in all communities for *working* men, in order to the production of the necessaries, conveniences and luxuries of life, constitute them the most valuable and important members of society.—Without them no community could long exist. They are the "bone and sinew" of society—upon their shoulders rest the burden of supporting a community, and on this account they are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of society. Indeed, they ought to constitute society itself, and control and regulate public sentiment.

It has, however, been a complaint of working men, that their vocations and devotions to labor render them, in the estimation of those who do not labor, a sort of under-class, and hence the provisions of law, as well as the rules of society, subject them to hardships and injuries which they do not merit. We grant, as society is constituted, there is too much ground for the complaint—but it is not a necessary or natural condition, arising out of men's vocation, but has grown out of a class of causes for which every individual is more or less responsible.

The sober sense of society is not opposed to *work* or to *working* men. Leisure and idleness are contraband in all well-regulated circles. No man is esteemed the more because he is a gentleman of leisure or an idler. None are so worthless, and hence none are so little entitled to the consideration of community. But there are other considerations to be taken into account besides work and idleness. *Work*, of itself, can in no sense lower a man—but the surroundings or associations of labor affect more seriously the position of working men than labor itself.

We do not confine the term WORKING men to that class of laborers who perform manual labor. Every man is a *working* man whose labor is directed in a legitimate vocation by his own intellect, to the maintainance of himself and his dependents, and the acquisition of a competency or of wealth. Idlers—or what is worse—gamblers—non-producers of all classes, apprentices or slaves are not included—for the obvious reason they produce nothing for the corporeal, mental or moral works of man by their own hands or their own intellects.

Now every WORKING clergyman, physician, lawyer, editor, merchant, farmer, miner, manufacturer, mariner, clerk, officer or mechanic, we call a working man. Every man who pursues diligently any lawful vocation is a *working* man. Yet the positions of these several laborers among mankind are very different. Now, LABOR cannot be the cause, nor can the vocation in which they labor control the matter. In any good society a mechanic or mariner is as well received—all things else being equal—as a clergyman, doctor, lawyer, merchant or farmer. And why not? What better are they than he? It is not the vocation, but the other surroundings of a man, that gives him consequence in society. We know that fops and flirts think otherwise, and treat better persons than they are, lightly, because of their vocation—but are they society? Do they control the sober thoughts of society? If so, how *rotten* it must be.

The truth is, if mechanics or others labor under disability in society, they are greatly chargeable with it themselves. If trodden upon or slighted, they have shown a willingness to submit without complaint, or a disposition to remain underneath. Let them hold up their heads, and by virtuous lives, high moral bearing, and by their intelligence and worth in society, which their position opens to them, and how soon would society place them differently.

Perhaps, nothing in North Carolina so deeply affects the position of mechanics, as the lack of a properly regulated apprenticeship system, and the low standard of intelligence which prevails among them. The prevalence of intemperance and the low moral and social standard which prevails—especially among journeymen mechanics—have been the ruin of thousands.

Let mechanics and laboring men raise the standard of apprenticeship—provide more amply for their education, and elevate the moral and social position of the different crafts, and a mighty change will soon come over the public mind.—*Spirit of the Age.*

The slanderer is like the chameleon—he destroys his prey by a dart of his tongue.

Prayers for John Brown.

On the evening of Monday, the 14th of November, 1859, in the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's) in the city of New York, occurred one of the strangest spectacles ever witnessed in this country. Seventy-five or eighty respectable, intelligent, pious people were assembled there to invoke the aid of Almighty God in behalf of John Brown, doomed to die the death of a felon. And who is John Brown? As the papers during the last month have teemed with his history, past and present, with the particulars of his trial, and with every incident that might throw light on his character and career, it seems idle to ask this question. Everybody knows who and what John Brown is. His great crime is blazoned to all the world. He is a murderer and seditionist, and he glories in the name. But what he has done is nothing to what he contemplated doing. He sought to overthrow this Government, and to imbrue the hands of thousands of slaves in the blood of their masters. And good men, sane men, are praying that God may interpose to save him from the gallows and start him again in the mad work of midnight invasion, and the shedding of innocent blood. Surely, this is strange.

If the prayer-meeting in Dr. Cheever's church were an isolated occurrence it might pass unnoticed. Murderers always have sympathizers and the more horrid the crime the stronger the sympathy. It was ever so in the world's history; perhaps it is well it should be so. Mercy, be it ever so unreasonable and mis-directed, is better than no mercy at all. But the prayer-meetings for Brown are but one of a thousand symptoms that tell the sad story of a state of civil discord and intersectional enmity which bodes no good to the country. Making allowance for excitement, for passion, at the South, and for fanaticism at the North, and hoping, nay, confidently expecting that reaction which sooner or later follows every social disturbance, it is but too clear that dangers impend which may well fill the breast of every conservative man with sorest apprehension. If newspapers are to be taken as correct exponents of popular opinion, we may safely declare that never before were the people of the two sections of the Republic so exasperated with each other, nor was there ever a time when the confidence of the most devoted and steadfast lovers of the Union was so shaken.

Looking to history for instruction and for guidance, we find the annals of every great nation rife with details of civil strife, of commotion and confusion lasting for longer or shorter periods, and shaking the edifice of State to its very foundations. And all this happening time and time again without a permanent dismemberment of the nation or a serious check to its general progress. The history of England abounds with much particulars. But if we take encouragement from the fact that England has withstood so many and so powerful disturbances, we must remember that her government has always been and, in spite of repeated concessions to the people, still remains stronger than our own ever was. The besetting weakness of the Republic—a too abject submission to the will of the uneducated populace—exhibits itself throughout the length and breadth of our land; and we almost give belief to the fear that the experiment of the American Union will be as speedy in its fatal termination as it was colossal in its proportions, and glorious in the sublimity of the hopes it awakened in every lover of liberty the world over. When the people of one section are praying Heaven to shield the men who murder their brethren of the other section, it requires no prophet to foretell a sudden, violent, perhaps an irresistible strain upon all the ties that bind men in one polity and a common destiny.

To us of Maryland, seeing the widespread diffusion of that false sympathy of which the prayer-meeting for John Brown is the exponent, there is little comfort. Removed alike from the misguided philanthropy of the North and the fiery vindictiveness of the extreme South, the accident of geographical position makes our fair State the theatre of the bloody drama which must be enacted whenever the fratricidal step of disunion is irrevocably decided upon. It is the part of common sense as it is of duty and kind feelings to both sections, for us to use the gentle voice of entreaty and of warning to our enraged brethren. We will not cry "peace" so imploringly as to exaggerate the dangers around us, but we will, with all earnestness and sincerity beg the two sections to wait yet a little while and take calm counsel with us. The "lesson of the hour" in this life must never be taken against the lesson of the years. Looking back, how many perils we have escaped, how many dangers we have overcome, how many triumphs over enemies at home as well as abroad we have achieved since first we became a nation. Remembering this, why should we weakly abandon all hope now, and rush madly into that vortex of disunion and of anarchy whose depths of darkness no mortal mind can fathom? Remembering too how often the designs of wicked men and mistaken zealots are not only thwarted, but, in the providence of God, made to redound to his glory and the blessing of nations, why should we despair of good coming out of so strange and so disheartening a spectacle as a prayer-meeting in behalf of a fanatic and murderer like John Brown? It is not given unto us to penetrate the intentions of Him who shapes the fate of nations according to the decrees of His own wisdom, but we cannot help feeling that the set time for the dissolution of this great and abundantly favored Confederacy is not yet come. In a way we know not, and by means which we might deem despicable, the path of our national progress, now thick set with troubles, shall be cleared of every impediment, and there shall be peace and brotherhood once more. May God in his mercy speed that bright and hallowed day.—*Baltimore American.*

Arms and Ammunitions.

Let no one suspect from our belligerent caption that we are about to perpetrate a blood and thunder article—to

"cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war,"

for we intend to do no such thing, but disclaiming any pretension to the right of declaring war, to make a few suggestions as to the proper mode to be prepared for it whenever it unhappily comes.

No matter how ready the people of the South are to offer up their blood and their lives in defence of their rights and property, it cannot be denied that they are at this time unprepared to go into a struggle which at any time may be forced upon them.—This want of preparation is attributable to the unwise and suicidal policy of depending upon the North for every manufactured article. Take for instance that article upon which, in war, every thing else depends—*gunpowder*. There is not one powder mill in the Union, South of Delaware, nor is there a manufactory of arms, or a foundry for cannon, South of Harper's Ferry. This is rather a bad state of affairs in view of the "shadow" which "coming events cast before them," and it is one which should receive the earnest attention of the South.

Why should not powder be manufactured in the South, as well as in the North? The North has to import saltpetre and charcoal, the main ingredients of powder, while there are large saltpetre mines in Virginia, Kentucky, and we have no doubt in other slaveholding States, and wood enough to supply charcoal for the wants of the world. Besides being an article essential to our defense, the manufacture of powder is a money making business. We hear of the blowing up of Northern powder mills almost constantly, but yet the owners go to work, repair damages, and set their works a going again, thus showing that with all its risks the manufacture of the article is profitable.

Why, too, should the South not manufacture arms? We have all the metals necessary for making them, and can readily command the mechanical skill necessary to their construction. These things ought to be looked to, and our State Legislatures could materially aid in getting these manufactures so essential to the South under way, by judicious bounties, and other friendly legislation. But what will be the use of powder, and ball, and arms, without efficient men easily to be got together to use them?

And this brings to our attention the militia system, and particularly that of our own State, which is radically defective.

There should be in each county of the State at least one efficient and well equipped volunteer company, (the more cavalry the better,) and the militia should not only be enrolled and officered, but regularly mustered at least twice a year, once in the Spring and once in the Fall.

We have two excellent military academies in North Carolina, which are flourishing now, and bid fair to flourish yet more vigorously. Let them be warmly encouraged, and others will spring up, as there is room enough for more. These institutions will be excellent nurseries for officers for volunteer companies, and for the militia in time of service.

Lastly, there should be at least three large arsenals or magazines of powder, ball and arms, located, one in the east, one in the centre and one in the west, of this State.

We throw out these suggestions for what they are worth. Some people may not think them worth any thing, but with such we take issue. We are by no means enamoured of our peculiar plan, and doubt not a better one may be suggested, and if we succeed in eliciting a better one, our object will be attained. One thing is certain—any other plan would be better than the present radically defective one.—*Raleigh Register.*

An Irishman engaged in fighting a duel insisted as he was short-sighted, that he should stand six feet nearer to his antagonist than he to him.

If ever you see any common rascal let as readily as yourself into a house you visit, go out of it immediately.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859.

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MR. E. C. FAIRCHILD, Agent for the sale of "Colton's Atlas" and "Johnson's Map," is also authorised to receive subscriptions to the IREDELL EXPRESS. Receipts signed by him will be acknowledged by us.

Third Volume.

The present issue commences the Third Volume of the Iredell Express. What the Express has been its readers know—what it will be the future will reveal. But this we promise; we shall always be found battling for the welfare of our common country, and the South in particular, where we drew our first breath and where we expect to end our days

Much as we would regret a dissolution of the Union, for any cause, yet we would prefer it rather than the South should be defrauded or coerced out of her constitutional rights, or when the Constitution becomes too feeble to secure the enjoyment of those rights. But we implore Heaven to arrest such a catastrophe, if it be possible. Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it, is forced upon the understanding of every Southern man, whose heart beats in the right place. If the North and the South cannot dwell together in harmony, let them separate—peaceably if they can, forcibly if necessary; and each pursue its own welfare, in its own way. The times truly are pregnant with portentous events, that cast their dark shadows before. Whether our Union, which was cemented with the patriotic blood of our forefathers, is doomed to be butchered and destroyed by ruthless hands, will be revealed, perhaps, in another twelve months; perchance, it may stand a thousand years.

The Duty of the South.

In this time of danger to the South, and when a dissolution of the Union of States seems more than possible, it behoves every man who has the welfare of the section in which his lot is cast at heart, to suggest the best policy to be pursued, in any event that may happen. As slavery is the rock which will sever the Confederation of States, in all probability, sooner or later, no delay should be allowed to intervene in preparing for personal security as well as for the protection of property. Compared with this, all other subjects sink into insignificance, for the first duty of the Southern people should be, to protect themselves from being overwhelmed by the threatening army of abolitionists, whose black flag will show no mercy to aged parents nor blooming maidenhood, nor helpless infancy! The subject, therefore, being momentous—delay is dangerous to the peace of every Southern-fireside and the lives of the inhabitants. But, in this cyclopean dilemma the South can protect herself, if her citizens will act wisely, timely, and with a resolution worthy of their cause and the soil which they may expect to be required to defend, or surrender their rights to cutthroats and mid-night assasins, who would not hesitate to lay waste the fairest country the sun ever shown upon to accomplish their insane and hellish designs. [Vide Harper's Ferry.]

1st. Let the government of each Southern State, provide magazines of arms and ammunition, without delay, for their citizens to defend themselves and their property with, in case of emergency—and enroll all the able bodied men capable of bearing arms into Companies, under qualified drill officers; who should be required to assemble the divisions under their commands for drill, two or three days in every three months.

2nd. Coal, iron, salt-petre, and other materials being abundant in several Southern States, let there be established arsenals for the construction of arms, mills to manufacture gun-powder, &c.

3rd. All intercourse with the section whence the agitators and invaders hail should cease; with the admonition that it would not be renewed until, the insane crusade against the South found no sympathizers in their midst.

4th. Southern slaveholders should, encourage and patronize the white mechanics of the South for all articles of comfort, luxury or use which they can manufacture: which would save millions to the South annually—to build up and establish her prosperity and Independence.

5th. Slavery should maintain its present boundaries, if it be possible, without weakening the institution in any of the slave States; by the passing of suitable laws, and a well defined comity to be established between Slave States, for the protection of the intitution intact throughout the South. If possible every family in the region where it is proposed to perpetuate slavery should own slaves, which, more than any thing else, would consolidate and strengthen the institution.

A concentration of large numbers of slaves in the hands of, comparatively few according to population, tends prodigiously to weaken the institution, and strengthens abolitionism. This must appear apparent to all who will give to the subject reflection for a moment. If all were owners, then there would be little room to doubt that, all would not feel a deeper interest in the institution, than otherwise they might cherish, though loyal.

In view of this we consider that, it would be a manifestation of both prudence and wisdom if the Legislatures of the slave States were to enact laws, exempting one slave at least to a family of whites from forced sale, under any circumstances, after a specified period; so as not to interfere with prior contracts. This would afford to every man, a chance, at all times, to maintain an interest in slave property, as well as aid to his family. In this simple and just manner, it occurs to us, might the institution be strengthened amazingly by enlisting all to become its defenders from interest, and who would undoubtedly prove its best defenders in any contest that fanaticism might precipitate upon the South.

It is to be regretted that the high prices, which slaves sell for in the cotton and sugar producing States of the South is virtually changing several of the older members of the confederacy, into free States—and in the course of twenty-five years, at the rate the work has been progressing—slavery will be nominal in them merely. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North-Carolina, and East Tennnessee, will in all probability have succumbed, by the slow but certain march of removals and the operations of traders. Without a change, what we have here stated will, undoubtedly come to pass, and thus the aforesaid States will be dispossessed of their blacks. By this process will slave owners injure the institution in a degree of no small magnitude, and in a manner which they do not intend, but nevertheless vital in its consequences. Every slave which is removed to the South from our midst, circumscribes the area and weakens the institution. Nothing, perhaps, would gratify the enemies to the South more than, to know that all the slaves were collected into a few States—fewer, the better for their designs. All the slaves thus concentrated, and owned by few masters, where would be the defenders? They would fall an easy prey into the hands of the enemy, as flocks of fowls are taken in a pen.

No such loyalty on the part of the blacks as was manifested for their masters at Harper's Ferry, could be hoped for or expected among large bodies of slaves at the South. In Virginia the negros have been raised with their masters' children, and share the kindness of the household, and have family pride and attachments; at the South, although they may be well treated, in most cases they are strangers to any white man's face except that of the overseer's; and having been bought up promiscuously, reliability is quite uncertain.

If these things be true, and we believe they are correct deductions—the planters of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, &c., are doing for the Abolitionists just what they desire should be done, to wit—draining the old States of their slaves—virtually making free States of them—(themselves) narrowing the institution into a small compass in the extreme South, where it can be assaulted and carried with small effort.

To arrest this danger to the South, and to preserve the metes and bounds of slavery in the fifteen States where it now exits, and to protect the South from violence and robbery of property which, her citizens hold under the federal compact, there appears to us to be but one method; which, were it adopted by the cotton and sugar producing States, might prove an antidote in protecting the South against the wiles of her insane and persistent foes. It is, briefly, this: Let Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, &c. pass laws, inhibiting the sale of slaves entirely, brought from another State—in other words stop their importation. Admit none but negros who are accompanied by their owners intending to settle in the commonwealth—who should not be allowed to expose them to sale for a period, say, ten years, unless to close an estate.

This would put down the price of slaves,—but it would, also, maintain the boundaries of slavery, and prolong its existence in the old States, where, owing to the causes we have enumerated slavey is passing rapidly away. We have given our views for whatever they are worth.—if they are worth nothing, the motive which has prompted our remarks, at least, was pure. Nothing is clearer, than that the South must resort to intelligent and unwavering action, without delay, or it may be forever too late.

North Carolina Publications.

We have received the "University Magazine," "Educational Journal" and "Planter" for December. All of them are well filled with interesting articles. We have marked several papers in each to be transferred to our columns hereafter.

☞ Since the date of our last issue, the weather has been showery day and night, and rather bleak.

United Baptist Institute, Taylorsville, North Carolina.

Public attention is directed to the advertisement of the above institution of learning, located in a most healthful part of the State, near a village freer from immorality and vice than any town we know, and where all the advantages for obtaining a complete education are enjoyed under well qualified and faithful instructors.

Hoarding Slaves and Land.

A great injury to the institution of slavery, which is practiced in the South, and to Southern interests generally, is, the greed of too many, who monopolize slaves in large numbers, and land in vast bodies, because they either have or can command, money, instead of investing in manufactures or other operations of public, as well as private, utility. Besides, this effectually destroys the opportunity for that equal distribution of property, which should be the reward of industry; but for which, the man of small means will toil in vain, in the midst of his more powerful and fortunate neighbors.—The insatiate desire for large possessions of worldly store, paradoxical though it be, appears common among all Christian nations, more than Barbarian tribes. This is to be deplored; inasmuch as hoarding, is detrimental to the welfare of the largest number, and to the patriotism of a country, depending upon its citizens for defence.

It so happens, now-a-days, that interest stimulates patriotism, and is, in a practical way, the best method for securing it. To secure the hearts of men in any business, give them an interest in it, if they be not absolutely worthless they will attend diligently to the duties assigned them.

Would it not be much better for the South if her wealthy men, instead of hoarding negros and land, would embark in manufactures, and relieve the country which they profess to love, of its dependence? and give employment to their own mechanics, which would ensure a thrifty and contented population in their midst, and who, would be ever ready to join in defending the soil.

If it must Happen—Let it Happen.

We do not desire to indulge in unnecessary anticipations, nor predict evil, but the signs of the times forces the conviction upon our mind that the days of the Union are numbered, and that it is only a point of time when the separation will take place. Whenever this episode shall occur, we presume there will be a confederation composed of the Southern States, and that North Carolina as a matter of course, will become a member thereof. Let her plans, therefore, be made beforehand, and the wisdom of the State be brought to bear in shaping her destiny and action under the new regulation. In the days of the Revolution she bore a glorious record—and in an adjoining County, was first put in motion the ball which rolled on to Independence of the British Crown. Though the Union perish, MECKLENBURG will ever have a glorious remembrance in the recollection of Patriots for the deeds of daring and wisdom of her sons; and the Old North State will be long remembered by other generations, for her love of Freedom, and the blood of her gallant sons that flowed on many a battle field, in defending her soil.

When the day for separation arrives, we do not know if it will be calm or boisterous—whether it will be peacenbly or forcibly accomplished; but in any dilemma, we have an abiding confidence in the integrity and heroism, wisdom and virtue of the people of the State, which will lead them to imitate the virtues of their ancestors and re-enact the glory of the Commonwealth, as it was done in the past century.

Anticipating a little in advance, we are led to inquire where would stand North Carolina in the Southern Union? The answer is, just where Massachusetts now stands in the federal Union. She would become the chief manufacturing State in the South, because of her climate, water power, internal improvements, and the peculiar adaptedness of her citizens for that kind of employment. She would become a nursery of learning for her numerous schools and colleges, for both sexes. Her mineral waters and mountain scenery, would invite the invalids and pleasure seekers, in summer, from her less favored sisters of the sunny clime. Her cities and marts upon the sea-shore, would grow into flourishing centres of trade, and the ships of many nations cast anchor in her harbors, freighted with rich cargoes, to exchange for the valuable products of the soil of the south-west, which her railroads will carry to the ocean. Is this an overdrawn picture? We think not. If the Union should not survive, North Carolina, at least, can take care of herself.

Colton's Atlas and Johnson's Map.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Fairchild, agent for the sale of these valuable works, is meeting with merited success. They require only to be seen to be appreciated, and bought.

Congress.

This body met on Monday the 5th. We expect to be able to give the President's Message, and other proceedings, in our next.

☞ Our subscribers at Falls Town, Mt. Mourne, Tulin, Davidson College and Granite Hill, who failed to receive their papers in due time last week, are informed that the fault was not with us. The packages were made up and deposited in the Post Office at this place Wednesday afternoon, two hours before night, but by some mishap they got left. We believe the mail by this route should depart Thursday morning: but to accommodate the contractor, the P. M. at Statesville, has been in the habit of closing it Wednesday afternoon, after the arrival of the western train.

Old Brown Hung.

Old John Brown, the perpetrator of many murders, was hung at Charlestown, Va., on the 2d instant, according to the sentence of the Court that tried him, and his body was handed over to his wife to be conveyed to her home in New York for interment. There was no disorder or attempt to rescue.

Everything was conducted with the strictest military discipline. Brown was conducted to the gallows at 11 o'clock, A. M. No Minister of Religion attended him: Brown scorning religious ceremonies. He made some remarks to those around him, and ascended the scaffold with firm steps. His body suspended for half an hour.

☞ We have on hand an Agricultural Address, which was delivered by Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, a portion of which we will endeavor to find room for soon.

Helper's Circular.

We publish in another column from the *Washington States & Union* the circular issued by the notorious Hinton Rowan Helper, (a native of North Carolina,) and the names of the members of Congress who endorsed, not only the circular, but the infamous compend which he has issued.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the perusal of a copy of Helper's Compendium, which we regard a dangerous pamphlet if permitted to pass into the hands of the prejudiced or ignorant.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Execution of John Brown.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 2.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and also at various points as laid down in general order. Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline as if the town was in a state of siege. Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards were stationed out towards the Shenandoah mountains in the rear.

The military on the field formed two hollow squares, within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner lines and outer lines the citizens were admitted—no one being allowed outside of the lines except the mounted guards.

At eleven o'clock Brown was brought out of the jail accompanied by Sheriff Campbell and assistants, and Captain Avis, the jailor.

A small wagon, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up on which Brown took his seat. Six companies of infantry, one mounted Rifle Company, the General and Staff, numbering 25 officers, headed the procession, and marched towards the place of execution. No minister of the gospel accompanied Brown, he desiring no religious ceremonies either in jail or on the scaffold.

He looked calmly around on the people, fully self-possessed. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step. His arms were pinioned by the Sheriff and he bid farewell to Captain Avis and Sheriff Campbell.

At half-past 11 o'clock the traps on the scaffold were pulled away, and, with a few slight struggles, Brown yielded up his spirit.

His body was placed in the coffin, and subsequently carried to Harper's Ferry, under strong military escort, to be delivered up to his wife.

THE REMAINS OF BROWN.

HARPER'S FERRY, 10, P. M.—The remains of Brown arrived here in a special train at 9 o'clock, and will be taken on by Mrs. Brown and her friends by express direct to Albany, New York. It is their desire to avoid all public demonstrations, and it is determined that the body shall not be visible anywhere on the route to North Elba, New York, where it will be interred in the family burying ground.

Mrs. Brown acknowleIges very warmly the courtesy and kind treatment extended to her by the citizens and authorities of Virginia.—She is, of course, in great distress, but has favorably impressed those who have come in contact with her as a woman of fine feeling, and having great affection for her husband.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

It is understood that a portion of each of the military companies now assembled here are to have leave of absence, but that they are to return and be present at the execution of the other prisoners on the 16th.

From the Standard.

Call of the Legislature.

MR. HOLDEN: It is believed to be highly important, in the present lowering aspect of the political skies, that a meeting of the Legislature be called; and as no allusion to such a measure has been seen by the writer in the public prints, he would respectfully suggest it to the consideration of the proper authorities. It was long ago seen by *some* that the true interest of the South, and especially of North Carolina, was, by commercial and manufacturing arrangements, to make herself independent of the North, and place herself in a position in which she would be fully prepared to repel by force, if necessary, any attacks which might be made upon her by the fanatics. This time has now arrived when *all* must see and feel it.

As suggested by your neighbor of the *Register*, establishments for the manufacture of powder and arms can *easily*, and should *immediately*, be put in operation within our borders; and a more thorough and efficient organization of the militia effected. Measures should also be adopted to detect, drive out, and prevent from hereafter coming into the State, all the suspicious piddling, peddling, meddling straglers by whom it is infested; and adequate encouragement given by the government to lead our people to direct their trade to some more friendly quarter. All this can be done, and done, too, in such a manner as to advance the interest and welfare of the people, and augment the power and opulence of the State. But it requires the aid of the Legislature; and that should be promptly and liberally given. It is believed by many that the ordinary interests of the State would be better advanced by annual, than by biennial sessions; and if this be so, how much more do the startling matters now bursting upon us, involving all that we hold sacred and dear, call for that fostering care and vigilance? And in this case, the old proverbs, "delays breed dangers," and "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," apply with peculiar force.

Respectfully yours.
Nov. 30, 1859. T. J. L.

A Thing to be Considered.

Of all the religious denominations, of great numbers and influence in the United States, there are but *three* who sustain their relations to the Federal Constitution, in regard to the institution of slavery, in all the purity combined in the words: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars," and unto God, the things that are Gods." These are the Roman Catholics, the Protestant Episcopal and the Old School Presbyterians. There is a denomination of less note because few in number and consequently weak in influence, viz: The Primitive Baptist. We are confident we are not mistaken in this, and without further comment we would "render honor to whom honor is due."

The multitudes of denominations that are, in part, faithless in this respect, and some wholly so, we need not enumerate. There is also a variety for guerilla warfare. Such as "Womans' Rights," "Free Love," and others, who in squads show their independence of moral restraint, but not in organizations like others, who profess christianity, and set at defiance all law, human and Divine.

Goldsboro Tribune.

Abolition Humanity.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a political abolition preacher in northern Ohio, who entertains his pious flock every Sunday morning with a piteous account of cruelties inflicted by Southern masters on their slaves, was lately fined five dollars for inhumanly whipping a little orphan boy he had taken from New York to raise. The boy, says the *Enquirer*, had loaned a neighbor a whip—a single leather string tied to a stick—on the discovery of which, the kind hearted generous soul, who weeps at the fables of Southern atrocities, took the lad to a barn and whipped him with a cowhide till his back and legs were completely raw. The noise of the whip and the shrieks of the little sufferer brought the neighbors to his assistance, and delivered the lamb, for the time, from the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Touch Them on the Pocket.

The disposition on the part of Southern merchants says the *Charlotte Bulletin*, to rely upon the resources afforded by their own peculiar half of the United States, is becoming every day more apparent, and with the people who patronize them, has long been a settled wish. We have been forced to use articles of Northern manufacture almost of every description, because the merchants would continue to get their supplies from the north, and they were somewhat forced to that from the fact that Southern manufactures were too limited and therefore unable to afford sufficient inducements for a general Southern trade. Now let all work together—manufacturers multiply both in numbers and in the extent of their operations; merchants contribute their patronage liberally; and the people at large give to the merchants their undivided support. This will doubtless make us a little better respected by our northern friends, and by equalizing the resources of each section, cement more firmly the bonds of union between them.

Slaves Liberated.

By the will of the late Lewis Y. Christmas, of Warren county, N. C., ten favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of $10,000 left to be divided among them when they leave the State. The residue of the property consisting of about 100 slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to D. D. Jones, Esq, proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Warren county.—*War. News.*

The House Organization—Anti-Lecompton Democrats Refuse to go into Caucus, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, P. M.

Though it has been held in democratic circles that most of the anti-Lecompton members from the middle States would go into the democratic House caucus, I am able to state upon what is excellent authority, that the reverse is true. The Republicans generally, including Mr. Sherman, favor an arrangement with the New York anti-Lecompton democrats, to the effect that Col. Forney shall be elected Clerk after the election of a republican Speaker. But Pennsylvania influence, under the lead of Simon Cameron, is antagonistic. How the thing will end after the informal caucus of the opposition, as suggested by the Philadelphia conclave, remains to be seen. It is stated by well posted republicans that nearly one hundred opposition members assent to the Philadelphia programme, which is, in substance, to oppose all speech-making, and proceed to organize the House upon the principle of a just division of patronage among the varied elements of opposition to the administration.

Arrival of Mrs. John Brown at Charlestown—Interview with Her Husband, &c., &c.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 1—8.45 P. M.

By permission of the State authorities, the wife of John Brown arrived here this afternoon in a carriage from Harper's Ferry, escorted by mounted troops. Every attention was accorded her consistent with the respect of Virginians for the character of woman, however unfortunate. The troops formed in a hollow square in front of the jail when she alighted. The interview of the husband and wife took place in presence of the sheriff. An embrace, a kiss, but no tear was shed. She returned under escort to Harper's Ferry this evening, at 8 o'clock, where she will await the reception of the body of her husband tomorrow.

The Popular Treatment.

The popular treatment of tar and feathers is, in our opinion, a popular error. It does not abate the evil for which it is administered, but does place us upon the same platform with wrong doers. Emissaries do wrong by coming amongst us to promote evil, and we meet that wrong by another—by breaking over the restraints of law to perpetrate upon them a treatment which, if it touches the springs of thought at all, touches them for evil. The process it seems to us, weakens the moral power of the one party, and arouses the most fiendish passions of the other, who leave us in haste, for the time, it is true, but while life lasts, have it in their power to seek *revenge*.

We ought to have, and must have, at the proper time, should the dire necessity arise, a process which will make a *finality* of every case, and that according to some forms of law. Until then, is it not due to ourselves, seeing that we may have to appeal to the Great Judge and Law Giver, and in his name go forth in our defence, that we forbear the committal of deeds which are without excuse, because in violation of existing law statutes, provided for such offenders.

Suspicious.

On Wednesday night last, the engine, tender and baggage car of the express train south were thrown off the track immediately after leaving the Salisbury depot. The slow rate of speed at which the train was going saved it from injury. It is suspected that a hellish spirit led some fiend to do this with a view to murder or robbery—as the switches had been changed since the passage over them of a gravel train but a few hours previously.—Mr. Fisher, the President of the road, had just arrived on the train and was on the spot. With the force at his disposal, and the darkness of the night, he found it impracticable to get the engine, &c., back upon the rails; so he at once set to work to connect the rails of the turnout with the main track at both ends, to allow of the passage of the express north. A portion of the road was quickly torn up and some fifty feet of new road made and laid with iron in the course of four hours, and the train passed on north with little delay. The passengers south were forwarded by an extra train. We witnessed the whole of these operations, and take pleasure in testifying to the energy and promptitude of Mr. Fisher.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Meeting of the Merchants of Richmond.

The merchants of Richmond, Va., held a meeting on Wednesday, and appointed a committee to report upon the propriety of establishing a line of packets between that port and Liverpool. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in future, so far as our capital and facilities will enable us to do so, we will import our own goods of foreign growth or manufacture, direct to this port.

Resolved, That those of us, who now have orders in the hands of agents or manufacturers, awaiting execution for the spring trade, pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to have the goods shipped to James river, even at an advance rate of freight, and that from and after the 1st day of January next, we bind ourselves not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods shall be shipped to James river when practicable; and, furthermore, in order to facilitate the object we have in view, we hereby pledge ourselves to unite upon some one or more responsible shipping agents at Liverpool.

The Attitude of Virginia.

The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of the present attitude of Virginia, makes the following remarks:

"The State of Virginia, now in arms, will not lay aside her warlike preparations so long as the Northern people permit their fanatics to hold the helm of public opinion—to print, publish and circulate with the sanction of sixty members of Congress, and the Governor of the State of New York, a work written and designed to stir up civil and servile war. The Southern States have in many instances tendered men and arms to Virginia, and we hope and believe that Virginia will call upon their sister Southern States to prepare for an event that now seems inevitable, by a thorough organization of their military power."

The "Opposition" Convention in Virginia Postponed.

The "Opposition" Convention called in Virginia, to be held on the 14th of December, has been postponed until the 22d of February. The reason given by the committee is the prevailing excitement in that State, and the difficulties and embarrassments that now disturb the harmony of the country.—The Richmond *Whig*, the organ of the "Opposition" in Virginia, while acquiescing in the action of the Committee, at the same time declares that "it is extremely difficult for any man, under existing circumstances, to determine what course it is best to pursue in this matter." The best course would be to postpone the whole business indefinitely. Let the Southern States present a united front to their assailants.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Cincinnati Hog Market.

The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday has the following remarks concerning the price of hogs:

"Some eight or nine thousand hogs have been brought in, but owing to the very mild weather little has been done. In the fore part of the week 1,000 head sold at $6 on the spot, averaging 220 lbs., 1,000 head to be delivered from the 20th to the 25th of this month, at $5 75; but as the week passed on the feeling became heavy, and at the close buyers would not offer over $5 50, and not very anxious at this rate, whilst some lots were on the market at $5 75 without finding buyers. The fact is the market continues extremely quiet, and those who deal in pork are, in commercial grammar, "bears," with fewer exceptions the present than any previous season since 1854; and as no contracts have been this season worth notice, the interest of the whole trade is to keep prices as low as possible. Hence there is a powerful influence to force prices down, and none of consequence to force them up. The advices we have from the country continue to favor a good supply of pork, fully ten if not fifteen per cent greater in pounds than that of last season, but the packing season will run into January, as hogs will be fed late.

[From the Charlotte Daily Bulletin.]

STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Dec. 2, 1859.

Statesville is a place of growing importance, and is destined at an early period to be one of the most enterprising and thrifty towns in Western Carolina. The proposed Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road will pass directly through the town, intersecting at that point the Western North Carolina Rail Road, which will make Statesville the depot of a large extent of country, adapted by nature equally well to Agriculture and Manufactures. The portion of the proposed Road which extends from Statesville to Jonesboro', Tennessee, passes through a section of country remarkable for its magnificent scenery, and considering its elevated position and great salubrity of climate, seems to have been intended as a Summer resort for the inhabitants of the region which skirts the coasts of North and South Carolina. There is to be found also on or near this route a large number of Springs, the waters of which possess remarkable medicinal properties, and which are not frequented on account of the great difficulty and inconvenience which invalids and seekers of pleasure must encounter before reaching them. A large number of commodious and elegant buildings are either erected or being constructed in the town. Mr. R. F. SIMONTON has erected a large Hotel, the first story of which contains roomy and showy stores. Immediately adjacent, Mr. J. W. STOCKTON is erecting a capacious building which will contain large salerooms, ware rooms, and in the highest story a spacious Town Hall. The Female College is in successful operation, and the numerous private residences and cottages which are springing up in the suburbs attest the growing prosperity of the place. The people ardently desire a connection with Charlotte by a direct line of railway, and it can be seen at a glance that their best interests require its immediate construction. No device of an Eastern Legislature can ever drive the trade of Iredell, Wilkes and other Western counties, over an unnatural route to Beaufort or any other conventional seaport, particularly if it is situated in the immediate vicinity of a Cape which is the dread of all mariners who navigate the Atlantic. The trade of the Catawba and Yadkin must and will go to its natural outlet, Charleston and Wilmington, by the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Railroad, when it is finished. I cannot, however, refrain from remarking that the Western North Carolina Rail Road is one of the smoothest, best managed Roads in the United States. The Engineers, Agents, Conductors and other officers of the Road are skillful in their business, and above all, gentlemen in the fullest sense of the word. The laying of the track and completion of the superstructure is progressing rapidly under the able superintendence of Mr. ELIASON, one of the assistent Engineers, a gentleman no less remarkable for his scientific acquirements than for practical ability. The passenger cars on this Road are models of neatness and elegance, being as clean, snug and bright as the parlor of a fastidious lady, and long may they remain so. The interests of Statesville and Iredell generally are identieal with those of Davie, Wilkes, Surry, Ashe, Alexander, Caldwell, and in fact all the North-western counties of North Carolina. There is a singular dificiency in the financial organization of Statesville which deserves particular notice, and which should be supplied at an early day. I refer to the entire absence of any and all banking institutions. Without something of the sort the business of the place will always be slow and trammelled.

Cannot a Branch of the New State Bank, or a Branch of any other Bank which is wise enough to profit by this suggestion, be established in Statesville at an early day?

Another word with reference to the ladies of Statesville and I have done. Statesville may be inferior to many other towns and cities in point of proficiency in the industrial arts, in commerce and in trade, but we assert with an approving conscience, and without fear of contradiction, that if any city or town in the United States can boast of ladies which will compare favorably with those of Statesville in refinement, intellect, accomplishment, beauty or elegance, it may be justly proud. We believe that none can surpass them, and suggest to the unbelieving that a very short residence at Statesville will be found a certain and speedy cure for their scepticism.

X.

From the Washington States & Union.

Abolition Revolutionary Scheme.

Incitement to Treason and Civil War.

THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SCHEME.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—If you have read and critically examined the work, you will probably agree with us no course of argument so successfully controverting the practice of slavery in the United States, and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equaled that of the volume entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South: How to meet it," by Hinton Rowan Helper, of N. Carolina.

No other volume now before the public, as we conceive, is, in all respects, so well calculated to induce, in the minds of its readers, a decided persistent repugnance to slavery, and a willingness to co-operate in the efforts to restrain the shameless advances and hurtful influences of that pernicious institution.

The extensive circulation of a copious compend of the work in question, among the intelligent, liberty-loving voters of the country, irrespective of party or locality, would, we believe, be productive of most beneficial results: and to this end, we trust, you will assist us in carrying out a plan we have devised for the gratuitous distribution of one hundred thousand copies of such a compend, which, if contracted for and published, will contain about two hundred pages, and be bound in pamphlet form.

One hundred thousand copies of the contemplated compend, which, on about two hundred pages, would contain very nearly all the matter now embraced in the regular volume, (which sells for one dollar per copy,) can be had, well printed on good paper, for sixteen cents each—$16,000 in the aggregate. The amount we propose to raise in such sums as you, and other good friends of a good cause, feel disposed to subscribe.

In all cases, when convenient, contributors to the cause will please make their subscriptions in the form of drafts, or certificates of deposit, payable to the order of Hon. Wm. Anthon, 16 Exchange Place, New York city, our treasurer and disburser, who will regularly, through the columns of the Tribune, acknowledge receipts of the same.

Every person who subscribes ten dollars or more, will, if timely application be made, be entitled to as many copies of the compend for distribution as he may desire, not exceeding the number that the amount of his subscription would pay for at net cost.

Subscribers' names, with the sums severally subscribed by them, in all cases where the amount is ten dollars or more, will appear, alphabetically arranged, in the latter part of the compend.

Correspondence or personal interviews in relation to this enterprise may be had with any one of the undersigned, who will be pleased to receive subscription in aid of its speedy consummation.

An early response from you is respectfully solicited.

Wm. H. Anthon, Treasurer, 16 Exchange place, New York; S. E. Sewall, Boston, Mass.; S. Padleford, Providence; W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia; W. McCauly, Wilmington; William Gunnison, Baltimore; L. Clepane, Washington; Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall; F. B. Blair, jr., St. Louis.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee in New York, to aid in the circulation of Mr. Helper's book, on the plan proposed above, beg leave to recommend the object to the public, and ask their co-operation.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Wm. H. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange place, New York, directly, or through either of the undersigned committee:

Chas W Elliott,	Wm C Noyes,
D D Field,	Edgar Ketchum,
C A Peabody,	Abram Wakeman,
Jas A Briggs,	James Kelly,
R H McCurdy,	B F Manierre.

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, do cordially endorse the opinions and approve the enterprise set forth in the foregoing circular:

Schuyler Colfax	J F Farnsworth
Anson Burlingame	C L Knapp
Owen Lovejoy	R E Fenton
Amos P Granger	Philemon Bliss
Edwin B Morgan	Mason W Tappan
Galusha A Grow	Charles Case
Josh R Giddings	T Davis (Iowa)
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Henry Waldon	Robt B Hall
John Sherman	Val B Horton
Geo W Palmer	Freeman H Morse
Daniel W Gooch	David Kilgore
Henry L Dawes	Wm Stewart
Justin S Morrill	Saml R Curtis
I Washburne, jr	John M Wood
J A Bingham	John M Parker
Wm Kellogg	Stephen C Foster
E B Washburne	Chas J Gilman
Benjamin Stanton	Chas B Hoard
Edward Dodd	John Thompson
C B Tomkins	J W Sherman
John Covode	Wm D Brayton
Cad C Washburn	Jas Buffinton
Saml G Andrews	O B Matteson
Abraham B Olin	Richard Mott
Sidney Dean	Geo R Robbins
Nath'l B Durfee	E P Walton
Emory B Pottle	James Wilson
De Witt C Leach	S A Purviance
John F Potter	F E Spinner
T Davis (Mass)	S M Burroughs

The *Beaufort Journal* is edited by Stphen D. Pool, and printed by his three little sons. He has no hired workmen. All the work of the office is accomplished in his own family. The *Journal* doubtless costs less money to keep it up than any other paper in the State.

Message of Gov. Gist, of South Carolina

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Columbia on Monday. Governor Gist closes his message to that body with the following remarks to regard in our Federal relations:

FEDERAL RELATIONS.—Admonished by the action of the Legislature in relation to certain Resolutions which were returned without comment to the State from whence they came, by one of my predecessors. I herewith transmit certain Resolutions from the State of Vermont affirming the right of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States, and expressing the opinion that it is the duty of Congress to exercise this right; and that Vermont will continue to resist the admission of new slave States into this Union, and will seek the Abolition of slavery at the National Capitol. Also asserting that the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, has no warrant in the Constitution, and is not binding on Vermont, or the people of the United States. These Resolutions not only embody the opinions of Vermont, but of all the non-slaveholding States; and the signs of the times clearly indicate an approaching crisis in the destinies of the South. The war so relentlessly urged against our institutions has assumed a form so menacing, that none but those who are wilfully blind can fail to see the dangers that surround us, and the perils to which we are exposed. A small party at the North, numbering at first only a few fanatics, has assumed gigantic proportions; and, with very few exceptions, the entire Northern people are arrayed against us, and pledged to our destruction. Not satisfied with the slow but certain measures in progress to reduce us to worse than colonial vassalage, by refusing to admit slave States into the Union—by the establishment of underground railroads to assist our negroes to escape from our service—by prohibiting us from carrying our slaves into the common territories, and by every other conceivable means, they have actually crossed the Rubicon—attempted to instigate our slaves to insurrection, and furnished them with arms to murder us on Southern soil. Harper's Ferry is the truthful illustration of the first act in the drama to be performed on a Southern theatre, and if the South does not now unite for her defence, we will deserve the execration of posterity, and the blood that has been shed will bear a disgraceful and humiliating record against us.—The intention of the North is as clearly evinced by the action of a few, and more especially when that action is ratified and approved by the press and the people of the non-slaveholding States, as if they had sent forth their multitudes in the treasonable and incendiary attack upon the South. Can we, then, any longer talk about moderation and conservatism, and statesmanship, and still hug the delusive phantom to our breast that all is well, and that the Democratic party upon whom we have too confidentially relied, will work out our salvation by platforms and resolutions? As well might we rely upon a paste-board barque to protect us from ocean storms. South Carolina should be careful not to commit herself, directly or indirectly, to any Presidential aspirant, and be forced by party trammels to support a party nominee. An open and undisgussed enemy is infinitely preferable to a pretended friend, and we should scorn the alternative of a choice of evils, as being but the poor privilege of a slave to choose a master. We have sunk very low, indeed, if our liberties are to depend upon the fortunate selection of a candidate for the Presidency, who, on account of his popularity, or his mysterious manner of expressing his opinions, makes himself acceptable to both sections, or is what is generally termed available.—It is unbecoming a free people to stake their liberties upon the successful jugglery of party politicians and interested office seekers, rather than a bold and determined resolution to maintain them at every hazard. In the eloquent language of our own McDuffie, to whom we universally accord honesty, patriotism and disinterestedness: "Let us cherish and preserve the reputation which we have nobly acquired, as the Romans did their vestal fire. Let no statesman of South Carolina tarnish her glorious escutcheon, by enlisting as a partizan under the banner of any of those political chiefs, who are grasping at the Presidential sceptre. The political principles and peculiar institutions of the State may be sold and sacrificed but most assuredly they can never be preserved by such degrading partizanship. South Carolina, and all the States having similar institutions, *must not put their trust in Presidents*; but look to their own power and principles for the security of their rights and institutions. They are in a permanent minority on all questions affecting those rights and institutions, and whoever may exercise the powers of the Chief Majestracy, they will be exercised in obedience to the will of the adverse majority." What then, it may be asked, should South Carolina do in view of the crisis now approaching, (and, in my opinion fearfully near,) to save her institutions from destruction, and afford safety and security to her people? Would to God I were able to give a satisfactory answer to this momentous question, and thus be the humble instrument to avert the impending danger; but I must confess my utter inability to point out the path of honor and safety, in the midst of the difficulties that surround us.—With an united South our course would be clear, and our future glorious; we could enforce equality in the Union, or maintain our independence out of it. If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and harmony in the Union—notwithstanding the associations of the past, and the remembrance of our common triumphs, (being treated as enemies and aliens, rather than brethren of the same family, and heirs of the same inheritance, by the North,) we can form a Confederacy with ability to protect itself against any enemy, and command the respect and admiration of the world. * * * * * * * * * * The election of a Black Republican President will settle the question of our safety in the Union; and although the forms of the Constitution may be complied with, its vital principle will be extinguished, and the South must consent to occupy an inferior and degrading position, or seek new safeguards for her future security.—Let South Carolina exhaust every means to get the co-operation of the Southern States in this vital and important movement, yielding everything but *principle* for that purpose, prepared to follow any lead in *resistance*, but she should never forget that she is a sovereign and an equal—that by her sovereign act she created the relationship of the State that now exists in the Federal Union, and that she has a clear and unquestionable right to resume her position as a sovereign in the family of nations.

We learn from Mr. R. H. Summers that he raised on one acre of bottom land 127½ bushels of corn, and averaged 75 bushels on five acres more. Beat that who can.

MARRIED:

By A. F. Gaither, Esq., on the 29th Nov., Mr. Isaac P. Maden to Miss Mary A. Johnson, all of Iredell.

In this county, on the 30th November, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. William Brown to Miss Margaret Hughes.

DIED:

At the residence of Dr. Thos. D. Chunn, in St. Francis county, Ark., Mrs. Sarah Dinkins, formerly of Rowan county, aged 80 years.—She had been a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church for many years.

In Salisbury, on the 3d inst., Dr. George R. Johnston, aged about 46 years.

Markets

Statesville Market—Dec. 9, 1859.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon	0 12 @0 12½	Feathers	0 35 @0 40
Beef	0 4½@0 5½	Flour	4 50 @5 00
Beeswax	0 25 @0 30	Flaxseed	1 00
Butter	0 15 @0 18	Hides, dry	0 15
Coffee	0 14 @0 16½	Green	0 06
Candles,		Lard	0 11 @0 12
Tallow	0 20	Linsey cl	0 30 @0 35
Adamantine	0 30 @0 35	Molasses	0 40 @0 65
		Nails	0 06 @0 07
Corn	0 50 @0 55	Peas	0 65 @0 75
Chickens	0 10 @0 12	Rags	0 03
Dried Apples,		Rice	0 06
peeled	0 03½	Salt	2 10 @2 25
Dried Peaches,		Sugar	0 10 @0 12
peeled	0 10	Loaf	0 16 @0 18
unpeeled	0 03½	Tallow	0 10 @0 12
Eggs, doz	0 12	Wheat	0 90 @1 00

Charlotte Market—Dec. 6, 1859.

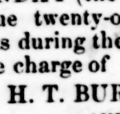
Bacon,		Rye	0 95 @0 00
Hams lb	0 13 @0 14	Peas	0 65 @0 70
Sides	0 11½@0 12½	Beans,	
Hog	0 11½@0 12	white	0 00
Beeswax	0 25 @0 28	Oats	0 00 @0 50
Butter	0 15 @0 00	Meal	0 80 @0 85
Candles,		Hides,	
Adamantine	0 25 @0 30	Dry	0 12 @0 12½
		Green	0 06 @0 06½
Sperm	0 40	Iron,	
Coffee,		Comm.	0 04 @0 05
Rio	0 12½@0 14	Rolled	0 05 @0 05½
Laguira	0 15 @0 16	Lard	0 13 @0 14
Java	0 18 @0 20	Molasses,	
Cotton,		N. O.	0 00 @0 00
Fair to		Su. Ho.	0 50 @0 60
good	0 09¼@0 09½	W. I.	0 35 @0 40
Ordin to		Nails	0 05 @0 06
mid.	0 09½@0 10	Salt, sck.	1 60 @1 75
Flour,		Spirits,	
Ex sup.		Rye wh	0 75 @0 00
in bbls	5 50 @5 75	N. C.	0 60 @0 62
In bags	2 62 @2 81	Ap. Br.	0 60 @0 00
Superfi.	2 37½@2 62	Peach	1 00 @1 50
Fine	0 00 @0 00	Sugars,	
Grain,		N. Orl.	0 10 @0 11
Wheat	1 10 @1 12½	Loaf	0 14 @0 15
Corn	0 80 @0 00		

Wilmington Market—Dec. 5, 1859.

Reported expressly for the Express, by W. H. MCRARY & CO., *Commission Merchants.*

Bacon	0 12½@0 13	No 3	9 50@11
Sides	00 @12	Bagging,	13 @00
Shoulders	00 @ 10	Rope	6½@8
Pork, mess	$17 50	Glue	12½@ 17
Lard	0 14 @0 00	Gunny	0 10 @0
Beeswax	0 30 @0 32	Grain,	
Coffee,		Corn	0 95 @1 00
Rio	0 11¾@0 12½	Wheat	1 30 @0 00
Laguira	0 12½@0 13½	Oats	0 50 @0 00
Java	0 16 @0 17	S. Tur.	41½@00
Cotton, mid.	11¼	Rice	4¼@00
Fair do	11¼@0 00	Salt, sack	0 00@1 00
good do	0 00 @0 11	Liverp.	1 75
Feathers	0 45 @0 50	Sugars,	
Flour,		N. O.	0 08 @0 09
Family	0 00 @6 50	Crush	0 09 @0 10
Super.	0 00 @6 25	Flaxseed	1 35 @0 00
Lime	00 @1 05	Irish Potatoes,	
Plaster, in bbls.	1 13	℔ bbl	0 00@2 00
Cement	2 00	Guano, Peruvian, under 1 ton ℔ lb	3¼
Molasses		1 ton & under 5,	
Cuba	0 24 @0 26	℔ ton.	$62 00
N. O.	0 00 @0 45		
Mullets	6 50@8 00	Adamantine Candles	
Mackerel	18 @20		22@25
No 2	14@16	Herring	$3,50@5,00

United Baptist Institute,



Taylorsville, N. C.

THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the SECOND MONDAY (the 9th of January) 1860 and continue twenty-one weeks. For the next year, as during the last, the school will be under the charge of

PROF. H. T. BURKE, PRINCIPAL,
AND
PROF. W. R. GAULTNEY, ASSISTANT.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$10 00
English Grammar, Geography, etc.,	12 00
Latin and Greek,	15 00
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, etc.,	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Board, exclusive of lights, may be obtained at $35 or $40 per session.

No deduction of tuition will be allowed unless in case of protracted sickness, nor for one or two weeks' absence at the beginning. In other cases students will be charged from the time of entrance.

Students can be prepared for any class in any College, and are permitted to select their own text books, when catalogues differ

In point of Health, Morality and Economy, Taylorsville possesses superior advantages, while the students have, at the same time the benefit of competent, laborious and experienced instructors.

N. A. POOL, SEC'Y.
Taylorsville, Dec. 9, 1859. 3t.

Death to All Vermin!

It is truly wonderful with what certainty Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed by

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator,
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

THE
[only infallible remedies known.]

J. C. COVER, (Ed. "Herald,") *Lancaster, Wis.* "We highly recommend the Exter. More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat Killer and Insect Exter., yet a hundredth part of the value of such property laid out in "Costar's" Ext. would save all from loss."

W. CURTIS, (Druggist,) *Oakland, Ill.* "We rec'd the box—care Blaksley, st. Louis—it gives great satisfaction wherever tried—is a '*dead shot*' every time, and no mistake."

OSBORN & PARSONS, *Taf ton, Wis.* "Your Rat, Roach Exter., is all sold. It gives universal satisfaction."

GEORGE ROSE (Druggist,) *Cardington, O.* "I have been selling your Ext. for the last year, and have not known it to fail in a single instance."

R. WRIGHT, (Druggist,) *Troy, O.* "I have sold out all the Rat, Roach, &c., Ext. The Rat Killer is in great demand."

☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 410 Broadway, New York.
☞ All Wholesale Druggists in New York are Agents.
☞ Wholesale Agents in all the large cities.
☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
☞ 10,000 Boxes sold per week in New York alone.
☞ BEWARE!!! of spurious imitations. Examine each Box, Bottle, or Flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."
☞ $1.00 Boxes can be sent by mail, (sufficient to destroy the Vermin on any premises.)
☞ $2.00 Sample Packages (1 doz.) by Express to dealers.
☞ For Agencies, send for Circulars, Terms, &c.

Wholesale Agents for Virginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, &c, Baltimore, Md., Wm. H. Brown & Bro. and others; Norfolk, Va., King & Toy; Wilmington, N. C., Wm. H. Lippitt

☞ For sale by S. J. RICKERT, Statesville, N. C.
August 5, 1859. 35-3m

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Nov 1, '59. 14-tf

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FORSALE.

Seven Hundred and Forty Acres.

I WILL SELL AS EXECUTOR OF THE Will of Andrew Allison, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 17th January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, the

Plantation & Tract

of land on which Andrew Allison, dec'd, formerly lived, in Iredell county, on Fourth Creek; containing

Seven hundred and forty Acres,

of which, about five hundred and fifty acres is woodland. This sale is worthy the attention of persons desirous of making investment in real estate; purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security on twelve months credit with interest from date. Title will be retained until the purchase money is paid, but possession will be given immediately.

Persons indebted to the estate will please call and settle. THOS. A. ALLISON,
Statesville, Iredell Co. Exr.

☞ Salisbury Watchman will copy and forward account. Dec 9 59-tds.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO purchase **20 Mule Colts,** six months old for Cash. R. N. FREELAND.
Dec 9 59-1-4t Statesville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

YADKIN COUNTY, } Superior C. of Equity, Fall Term, 1859.

John Danner & Malinda his wife, Samuel L. Kelly & Caroline his wife, Isey T. Whitaker by her guardian, William Gough, Phisey Whitaker by her guardian S. L. Kelly, Asbury Whitaker by his guardian William Whitaker; vs John Whitaker & Robert Whitaker.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants John Whitaker and Robert Whitaker, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Iredell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the County of Yadkin, at the Court-House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, (it being the 1st Monday in March next,) and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, Clerk & Master of said Court, at office, in Yadkinville, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1859; and in the 83d year of our Independence. MILES M. COWLES, C & M E.
Dec 9, 1859. 1-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

YADKIN COUNTY, } Superior C. of Equity, Fall Term, 1859.

THE Petition of Jonathan Long and wife Ruthy, of Sampkin county, Georgia,
vs.
Sarah Chapman, of the county of Yadkin, & Erasmas Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, that Erasmas Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks, in the Iredell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the Court-House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, (it being the 1st Monday in March,) to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, Clerk & Master of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence.
MILES M. COWLES, C & M E.
Dec 9, 1859. 1-6w

PLANTATIONS
For Sale!

The subscriber offers for sale,

2 or 3
Valuable Plantations,

in Iredell county, upon easy terms Persons wanting to buy Homes, would do well to call.
Statesville, Dec. 2. A. R. LAURENCE.

Having

BOUGHT out the Interest of H. W. AYER, in the late firm of Jekins & Ayer, I will continue to conduct the **Boot and Shoe** manufacturing business, at the old stand, and very respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
Oct. 25, 1858. W. L. JENKINS.

JAS. F. BELL, JR.,
Attorney-at-Law & Solicitor in Equity,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

WALLACE & ELIAS

Are receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

ALSO,

500 Sacks of the very best Liverpool Salt in seamless Sacks. nov 18 59 tf

WALLACE & ELIAS

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL to their Large and Extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Dry and Fancy Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries, Medicines and Jewelry,

and many other articles to numerous to mention, all of which we are selling—*Cheaper than the Cheapest,* for CASH or Country Produce, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

WE are sure that nobody will leave our Store without being satisfied, as it is our desire to please our Customers. Try us and judge for yourselves.

WALLACE & ELIAS,
Nov 18, 1859. tf next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
CONFECTIONERY,
FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,
EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

☞ *CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,* ☜

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
He is also AGENT for
Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles,** or **Candies;**
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES;**
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS;**
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
AND
British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
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4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO
Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

HILLSBORO'
Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION is under the conduct of COL C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The staff of instruction for 1860, comprises six officers. For a Circular address the Superintendent. 51-5t

10,000 LBS KING'S MOUNTAIN
Iron.

We have just received 10,000 ℔ of King's Mountain Iron, of all descriptions. Every piece is stamped and Warranted.
JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
Nov. 25, '59 51-tf

Land for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE my tract of LAND located on the waters of Fourth-Creek, in Iredell county, adjoining the lands of David Waddell and others, and near the Western N. C. Railroad—containing

106 Acres.

About one-half cleared, and sowed in Wheat, the remainder excellent wood-land. There is a Good Dwelling on the tract.
JOHN A. WADDELL.
Nov. 18. 50-6w

AT JENKINS' CORNER.
JUST RECEIVED

5 HHDS. W. I. MOLASSES
20 Sacks prime RIO COFFEE
6 do Java; 3 do Laguira
3 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar
5 Bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar
10 Bbls. A. B. and C. Sugar
100 Sacks Salt

For sale cheap for cash or country produce.
J. F. MOOSE.
Salisbury, June 24, 1859. 6m

LOW DOWN PRICES!
For Cash!!

MY STOCK OF

GOODS
FOR THIS
Fall and Winter,

IS LARGE—And I am SELLING at

REDUCED PRICES
For Cash,

or to punctual Customers.

Call and see the Good BARGAINS.

ALL KINDS OF
BARTER

taken in Exchange for Goods.
J. W. STOCKTON,
Oct 28. 47-tf Statesville.

Salt! Salt! Salt!

LARGE Seamless sacks of

Liverpool Salt,

Cheaper than ever before.
Oct 28 47 J. W. STOCKTON.

MENS' CLOTHING!
Shawls & Blankets,

of the best make—*Selling rapidly.*
Oct 28 47 J. W. STOCKTON.

SUGAR, COFFEE,
MOLASSES and COTTON Yarn,

As cheap as the cheapest.
Oct 28. 47tf J. W. STOCKTON.

A CARRIAGE.

FOR SALE, a good 2-horse **Carriage** for $100 less than cost. Also for sale,

A Second-hand BUGGY.

Oct 28. J. W. STOCKTON.

For Sale.

SPTS. TURPENTINE, APPLE VINEGAR Linseed Oil, Sperm Oil, Good Fish and Almanacs for 1860.
JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Nov. 4, 1859. 48-tf

Drs. Dean & Bell,

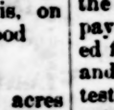
HAVING associated themselves in the **Practice of Medicine,** offer their services to the public. When desired, the services of BOTH will be rendered Without extra charge.

Office—two doors west of the "Iredell Express" Office. Oct. 28. 47tf

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to retire from active life, offers for sale his

VALUABLE PLANTATION

lying on Rocky Creek, about one mile from OLIN HIGH SCHOOL, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

Said land can be conveniently divided so as to make two settlements. There is, on the premises, about seventy acres of good

BOTTOM LAND,

in cultivation, and about two hundred acres of **excellent Woodland,** heavily timbered.

Persons wishing to buy good land in a good neighborhood would do well to call soon and view the premises, as the subscriber is determined to sell and will give a good bargain and make the payments easy.
Sept. 9 40 3m. LIBITIOUS GAITHER.

FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, PEAS, Dried Fruit, Jeanes, Linsey, Hides, Furs and Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, Lard & Butter, and for all other kinds of Country Produce the very highest market Price will be paid for them at
WALLACE & ELIAS.

Wanted.—1500 Dozen Eggs at 15 cen per dozen. nov 18 tf

Home Made Molasses

The subscriber has manufactured and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, the very best article of

Molasses

from the Chinese cane. Cash or produce taken in payment. B. J. R. SUMMERS.

For sale likewise at the store of
JOS. W. STOCKTON,
Oct 28 47tf Statesville,

The Largest Lot of

PARLOR, COOKING, and CHURCH STOVES

Ever offered in this Market, and will be sold lower than can be had in Western North Carolina, for Cash. Also, all kinds of PLAIN & JAPANED TIN-WARE and STILLS kept on hand. All kinds of Copper and Sheet-iron work done at the shortest notice.
J. D. BROWN & CO.
Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1859. 46-tf

FALL AND WINTER
TRADE!

I RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the Citizens of Iredell and the Public generally, to my large and well selected STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

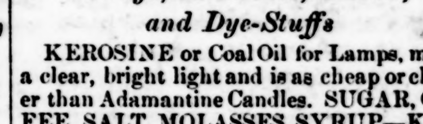
Embracing a large, varied and beautiful assortment of **Ladies Dress Goods,** which for elegance and cheapness is not surpassed by any in the market.

A large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for Gentlemen and Boy's—selected with great care from the largest and best Stocks in New York and Philadelphia.

An unusually large stock of Shoes and



Boots, Bonnets, HATS, CAPS, &c., &.,

some of them entirely new styles, very pretty and remarkable cheap.

Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, and Dye-Stuffs

KEROSINE or Coal Oil for Lamps, makes a clear, bright light and is as cheap or cheaper than Adamantine Candles. SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES, SYRUP—King's Mountain IRON, a large lot and well assorted; Sole Leather, &c.

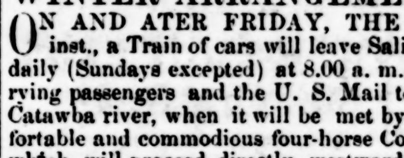
My Stock this Fall is unusually large and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. ☞ Call and Examine.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.
Oct. 21, 59-46tf T. H. McRORIE.

Wanted. 5,000 ℔ Beeswax. 10,000 ℔ Dried Fruit.
Oct. 21. T. H. McRORIE.

10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, for Sale by
Oct. 21'59. T. H. McRORIE.

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, Oct. 6th, 1859.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND ATER FRIDAY, THE 7TH inst., a Train of cars will leave Salisbury daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.00 a. m., carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba river, when it will be met by comfortable and commodious four-horse Coaches which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.

Returning the train will leave Catawba river at 2 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches and reach Salisbury at 4.20 in time to connect with the N. C. mail train going South.

On the banks of the Catawba the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion is prepared to entertain the traveling public.

The Trains will run according to the following

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury,	8.00	Third Creek,	8.45
Third Creek,	8.50	Statesville,	9.25
Statesville,	9.35	Catawba River,	10.20

RETURNING,

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Catawba River,	2.00	Statesville,	2.45
Statesville,	2.55	Third Creek,	3.35
Third Creek,	3.40	Salisbury,	4.20

JAMES C. TURNER,
Engineer and Superintendent.
Salisbury, June 12. 29tf

ATLANTIC, T. & OHIO R. R. CO.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of **The Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Rail Road Company** have been opened at the store of Messrs. Jamison, Simonton & Co., Statesville.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
A. K. SIMONTON,
L. Q. SHARPE,
THOS. A. ALLISON,
OTHO GILLESPIE, } Commissioners.

WHEAT. WHEAT.

WE WISH TO BUY
5000 bushels

of GOOD WHEAT. Also, a quantity of Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Feathers, Rags and Linsey Cloth; for which the highest price will be paid in Goods at low prices or discount. JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
october 14, 59. 45-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE **15 or 20 Likely Young Negroes,** for which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention. Y. S. DEAN.
Sept. 16, '59 41-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPon the Estate of James B. Gardiner, dec., having been issued to the undersigned, by the Court of Pleas & Quarter Session for Lincoln County, at the October Session, 1859, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the intestate, and to all those having effects of the intestate in their hands, that they must pay over to and account with the undersigned for the same, without delay, to save cost; and all those having claims against said intestate will present the same duly authenticated, according to law, or be barred of their recovery.

ANDREW GARDINER,
Admr. of Jas. B. Gardiner, dec'd.
Lincolnton, Oct 29 1859. 48-6w

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.
O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

NOTICE
To Physicians, Families, Farmers, and Mechanics.

W. H. WYATT,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
MAIN ST., SALISBURY, N. C.

DURING THIRTEEN YEARS EXPERience my attention has been directed to the worthlessness of a large portion of the MEDICINES offered for sale, I have resolved to supply Physicians and Families with pure and reliable remedies.

I have been led,

FIRST,

To reject all preparations whose composition is not known—the whole tribe of nostrums.

SECOND,

To cultivate business relations directly with Physicians, who have a far deeper interest in my undertaking than the mere dealers in boots, dry goods, groceries, &c.

THIRD,

To spare no pains in acquiring a further knowledge of the *Drug Trade* in all its departments; to deal only with honorable and competent merchants and chemical manufacturers: to buy of first hands, effecting thereby a saving in cost and less liability to adulteration.

FOURTH,

To establish and gradually perfect a LABORATORY OF MY OWN, so that of the character and quality of all its products, I may be perfectly assured.

FIFTH,

To keep myself informed in respect to the Progress made in Practical Pharmacy and Chemistry, and be able to introduce to public attention, and furnish, all new and important remedies, as soon as noticed.

SIXTH,

The increase of business has rendered necessary a change to a larger and more varied stock, a closer personal attention, and a FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.

W. H. WYATT.
Main St. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 20.
sept 30. 43-3m

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*
500 *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.
sept 30. 43-tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S
BOOT and SHOE
Emporium
Charlotte, N. C.,

WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for	$1 25
The very best Brogans at	1 50
Single soled "	1 00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

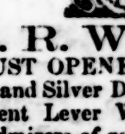
☞ LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots
Boone has cheap Brogans.
Boone has good Brogans.
Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips
Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips.
Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips.
Boone has Gents' fine double-soled waterproof Boots, cheap.
Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.
October 7, '59. 44-tf

AMERICAN WATCHES.



W. R. WILSON

HAS JUST OPENED A NEW LOT OF Gold and Silver Double cased, AMERICAN, Patent Lever Watches, which he invites all admirers of good, handsome, and *reliable* time keepers to call quickly and examine.

These superior Watches are manufactured, and guarantied by him to be made of the best materials, and on the most approved principle, possessing every requisite for reliable time keepers; and for any defect in material, workmanship, or performance, he, at all times holds himself responsible.

CERTIFICATES are given with each watch sold. He has, also, a large assortment of GOLD and SILVER CASED ENGLISH PATENT AND DETACHED LEVER WATCHES.

GOLD DOUBLE cased lever, 13 Jewels, from $30, and $35 to $40, each warranted; also Silver Double cased, from $10 to $40 each.

Don't forget to call at the store, next door to McNeely & Young, Main st. Salisbury.
October 7, '59.3m W. R. WILSON.

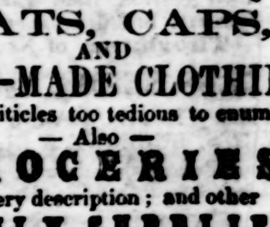
NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS!!
J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON

HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
IN STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS



BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

— Also —

GROCERIES

of every description; and other

FAMILY SUPPLIES;

All of which will be sold very Low
For Cash or Country Produce.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.
Sept'r 31, 1859. 17-6m

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

How Can a Mechanic be Certain of Success?

First, let him enter a trade for which he has an enthusiastic love. Then, let him resolve that he will be content with no subordinate position in that trade. Let him consider that the first duty that he owes to himself is to make himself eminent in his avocation, and make everything bend to the attainment of that eminence. When he has succeeded in this, constant employment, high wages, and finally competence, if not wealth, will be sure to follow.

Let us again caution parents that nothing is more destructive to their sons than to place them at trades and avocations for which those sons have no natural tastes. If you wish your children to become skillful and expert, you must furnish them with an employment which is congenial to their desires. A failure in doing so, is the greatest mistake which can be committed. If parents have not sufficient intelligence to discover what the natural tastes of their children best qualify them for, let them apply to those friends who have observed their children, and who knew their proclivities better than they themselves. Were this doctrine carried out, industrial society would soon change places, to the advantage of individuals, as well as that of the community.

Many clergymen, physicians and lawyers would leave positions in which they never can be successful, and engage in something more congenial to their taste, and wherein they could work with profit to themselves and benefit to their fellow-men. Many a mechanic who is chafing at his ill adopted employment, and who is conscious of a germ within him which might be developed in a different sphere of usefulness, would leave his shop and become the adviser of his fellows and the ruler of men.

The only respectable occupation which there is for an individual is that for which he has the best natural adaptation. If he takes any other he can neither make himself respectable nor wealthy. What he can do best is the most appropriate occupation for him. Better, far better, is it to be at the head of any trade than at the foot of any profession. In the former position, there is usefulness and profit; in the latter, nothing but mortification, poverty and uselessness. Let our mechanics ponder upon these suggestions. Let them resolve to make themselves eminent in the trade in which they are engaged, and, our word for it, they never need complain of want of employment, or lack of remuneration. But if they content themselves with mediocrity they will certainly be unsuccessful, because skill, not mere labor, is the criterion of profit.—*Mech. Advocate.*

Advertisements.

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.

Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Offer a very large and varied Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.
LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl. —very low.
VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.
JAPANS, Black and Brown.
PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8½ to 12½ cts. per lb.
SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.
A large assortment of
PAINT BRUSHES.
French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
From 8X10 to 30X44.
PUTTY,
Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.
French, English, and German
PERFUMERY.
TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.
GENUINE COLOGNE.
Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.
Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.
Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.
FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.
SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.
CIGARS, by the 1,000.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.
GRASS SEEDS, last crop;
RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.
List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

THE
Iredell Express
JOB OFFICE
Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.
BLANKS
Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

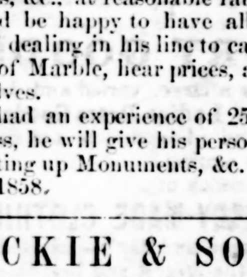
NEW MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM,
PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
Salisbury, N. C.,
Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a
MARBLE YARD,
Opposite the Mansion Hotel,
Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either
IMPORTED
ITALIAN
OR
AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

LECKIE & SON,



TIN and SHEET IRON WARE. ROOFING AND GUTTERING, etc., etc.
Statesville, N. C.,

WOULD most respectfully call upon a generous public to sustain them in their line of business, as they will find it to their advantage to do so.

They will keep on hand all kinds of TIN and SHEET-IRON WARE, and make to order at the shortest notice. They have had good success in Roofing and Guttering with Tin, and would say to one and all, that they are prepared, at the shortest notice, to do any and all jobs of this kind, at home and at a distance, on low terms.

STOVES.—They will be in receipt of a lot of *COOK, PARLOR and SHOP STOVES,* also other articles in the Housekeeping line, in a short time.

They will sell very low for cash, or to punctual dealers, all of their Wares, and, in all cases warrant them to be made of the best materials, and workmanship inferior to none.

Old Copper, Pewter, and Produce taken in exchange for work. Give us a call and try us. LECKIE & SON.
April 22, 1859. 20-1y

GROCERIES!!

12,000 lbs COFFEE,
7,000 Crushed,
Clarified, New Orleans & Common Brown
SUGARS.
2500 Gallons
Molasses,
Including CUBA, PORTO RICO, ENGLISH ISLAND and NEW YORK SYRUP. For Sale by
42 3m SPRAGUE BRO'S, Salisbury, N. C.

VALUABLE IMPROVED LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND in the lower part of Caldwell County, some three and a half miles from the TOLL BRIDGE across the Catawba River, near the Horse Ford and about one mile from the Devil Shoals on said River, near which the Western North Carolina Railroad is located. The tract contains
ONE THOUSAND ACRES,
and is Improved with a
Large Framed Dwelling
and many OUT HOUSES, ORCHARDS, &c. It is situated on Gun-Powder Creek, and is rendered very valuable by its magnificent
WATER POWER.
It was formerly known as "BAIRD'S IRON WORKS."

The property will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Enquire of
E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Statesville, N. C.
Sept. 16, 1859.–41.2m

Sugar Cane Crushers.

WE are manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of **Sugar Cane Crushers,** which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 5 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.
E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

Cumberland County Fair.

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.
Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

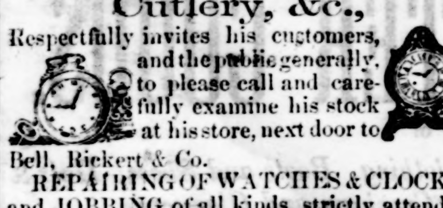
One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson & Co. This is a first-rate article well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen. 39tf.

Hides! Hides! Hides!

5,000 GREEN and DRY HIDES wanted by
42 3m SPRAGUE BRO'S.

W. R. WILSON,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, with his Fall stock of
Watches, Jewelry,
Silver-Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, &c.,



Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to Bell, Rickert & Co.
REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers; and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.
W. R. WILSON.
Statesville, Oct. 7 1859. 44-3m

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,** and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) in **twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.**

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
—ALSO.—
SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are **good** and **safe** in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,** from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache,** or **weight in the head,** all **Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism,** a great **Purifier** of the **Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose, 1 to 3.**

PRICE 30 CENTS.
The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.
S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS
MEDICINES,
And Chemicals,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE,
11-tf Agent.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
To Sell or Buy!!
Bacon, Lard, Butter, Corn Meal
FLOUR, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags, &c. Also,
Brooms, Buckets,
Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice and Ginger;
ALMONDS, CANDY, RAISINS,
Mackerel, Mullets, Salmon,
Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Bed-Cords, Plow-Lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-Petre, &c., for sale cheap.
TERMS—CASH OR PRODUCE.
J. F. MOOSE.
Salisbury, June 24, e859. 6m

HIDE, OIL,
AND
LEATHER STORE.

D. **KIRKPATRICK & SONS,**
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,
Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.

All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

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Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3000 lbs Sole Leather,** some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes: also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins,** which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.
R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859. 1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

WM. & R. TIDDY,
CHARLOTTE
Marble Yard,
DEALERS IN
Foreign & American Marble,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES,
and Slabs,
Of every style and quality, They have also a great number of Designs for
MONUMENTS,
Which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business, they flatter themselves that, having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade, they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call. *SHOP on the N. E. Corner of the Depot Square.* aug26 38-4m

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RAILROAD NOTICE!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
FOR FREIGHT
For the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the Northeastern Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a
Cheap and Expeditious Route
from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded *Free of Commission.*

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse, until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS,
37-tf *Engineer & Superintendent.*

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5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS,
68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
155 *North High Street,*
Baltimore, Md.
Inventors and Manufacturers of their
DOUBLE SCREENED
ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,
CELEBRATED
For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INformation of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from $10 to $15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusually full of
COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,
every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

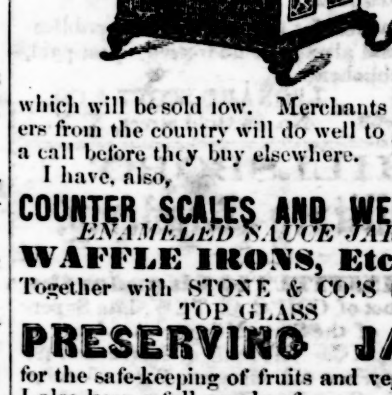
The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is $34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.
J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore, Md.
E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required.
July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

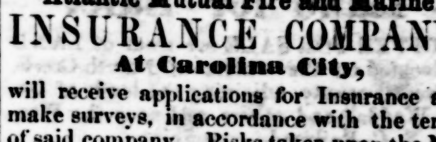
S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of
Plain and Japanned
TIN WARE!



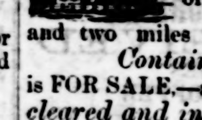
which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.
I have, also,
COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.
Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS
PRESERVING JARS,
for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables.
I also keep a full supply of
Superior Cooking Stoves,
and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.
Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

PROTECTION! PROTECTION!



THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agent for the
Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY,
At Carolina City,
will receive applications for Insurance and make surveys, in accordance with the terms of said company. Risks taken upon the Mutual or Special principle, at the option of the insured. E. B. DRAKE, Agent.
Statesville, July 29, 1859. 34

LAND FOR SALE.



MY TRACT OF LAND, lying seven miles north of Statesville, North Carolina, and two miles from Ebenezer Academ
Containing 280 *Acres,*
is FOR SALE,—about one half of which is *cleared and in cultivation.* There are on the place a large **Dwelling House** and convenient out-houses, also a large ORCHARD of choice Fruit. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to my Agent, R. H. HILL, who is authorized to act for me in the premises.
JOHN S. HALL.
Yalobusha Co., Miss. Sept 16'59 41-2m

Fall 1859.
DRY GOODS!

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
BALTIMORE,
ASK THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS to their large and elegant stock of
Fall Dry Goods,
which has been purchased most carefully and on the best terms. To prompt dealers we shall sell our goods low. We ask buyers who have never examined our stock to call and do so, believing that we can make it to their interest to deal with us; and
TO OUR OLD FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS
we shall offer increased advantages.
ORDERS sent to us shall have **prompt and special attention.**
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore St., Baltimore.
August 19, 1859. 3m*-37

THE CHICKERING & SON'S
34
PRIZE
MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the Public respectfully, that he guarantees every instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
Address,
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, '58. Wilmington, N. C.
P. S.—To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

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GRAD. BALTO. DENTAL COLLEGE,
Is prepared to do
All kinds of Plate-work,
In the neatest and most desirable style, and has all the late improvements known to the Profession.
Teeth filled in the best possible manner. Irregularity of the teeth, diseases of the mouth and antrum successfully treated. Communications, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS: Cash or note on completion of work.
Teeth Extracted without pain.
Feb. 25.—12-tf

THE UNION,
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,
Philadelphia.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offer inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.
Terms $1.50 per day.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r.
August 19, 1859. 1y-37

RIBBONS, MILLINERY,
AND
STRAW GOODS!
FALL AND WINTER 1859.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins,
VELVETS,
Ruche, Flowers, Feathers, Straw BONNETS, FLATS, &c.
No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
OFFER A STOCK UNSURPASSED IN the United States in variety and cheapness.
Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
Terms six months, 6 per cent. off for cash, par funds.
August 19, 1859. 6w*-37

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*— It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge,* on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By Order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary. 45

LIVERY STABLE,
Statesville, N. C.

WE having obtained the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that we are prepared to
Hire Horses and Buggies,
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietors, and no fear need be entertained.
33-tf BRINGLE & DAVIDSON,

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.

NEW GROCERY
AND
Dry Goods Store
NOTICE
To Close Cash Buyers!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENed in the building on Main Street, formerly occupied by W. J. Mills & Co., with an
ENTIRE NEW & EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, TRUNKS,
HARDWARE, NOTIONS,
&c., &c.,
To which he invites the attention of the public generally. His Stock consists of every article usually kept in a
GENERAL STORE!

Having purchased largely, he is determined to sell at prices which will command attention in the
CHEAPEST MARKETS.
His business will be conducted strictly on the
CASH
OR READY PAY SYSTEM,
by which no bad debts are made, and he can therefore afford to sell
LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

A call is earnestly solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
NO TROUBLE
TO SHOW GOODS.
S. FRANKFORD.
All kinds of **Country Produce** bought, or taken in exchange for Goods, at
Cash Prices.
Salisbury, July 8, 1859. 31-tf

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared
To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment.
All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.
Feb. 27. 13-tf

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,
AT
HENDERSON & ENNIS'S
DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

NEW CLOTHING STORE,
In Salisbury.

IF you wish to buy a nice suit of Clothing, for as little money as possible, call at
Head Quarters,
Next door to Brown, Coffin & Mock's, Salisbury, N. C.
DAVID WEIL.
June 3, 1859. tf.

McLEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Persons passing through, or coming to
STATESVILLE,
Can be accommodated
With Meals at 25 cents each;
and comfortable
LODGINGS at the same rate.
Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms. JOS. A. McLEAN.
Oct. 19.

MANSION HOTEL,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in
HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM. ROWZEE.
May 29, 1858. 26-tf

SIMONTON HOUSE.

THE Subscribers having become lessees of this spacious new Hotel, located near the Public Square and Court House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first-class Hotel in the Union.
MRS. M. A. WREN & SON.
July 3. 31-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

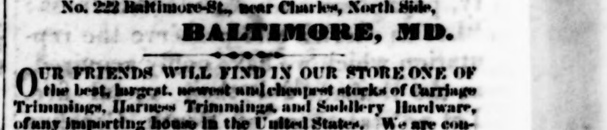
MONTHS.	SUNDAY,	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESD.,	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
January,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.
WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.
HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.
WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.
MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.
TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.
LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.
R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, GEO. M. MACKENZIE, *Established* IN 1828. COSMO T. MACKENZIE, COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
COACH TRIMMINGS



AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
TRUNK,
AND HARNESS TRIMMINGS,
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side,
BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, and Saddlery Hardware, of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up
"SOMETHING NEW,"
and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks, Patent Canvass, Bent Fellees, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Leads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpacas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Dash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, Sun Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss, Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Robes, Horse Blankets, Harneys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Bridles, Mullens and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzie's Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined; Smith's Fly Nets, &c., "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

Goods not in our line of any kind, will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for Cash with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American Hames are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends,
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.
TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardward, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft. [August 5, 1859. 1y

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SPRAGUE BRO'S
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Sept 23, 1859. 41-1y